

government in resisting Austrian pretensions, the consular troubles at Pristina and Mitrovitz are breeding a dangerous spirit of ill feeling between Austria and Serbia, which is little calculated to favor diplomatic negotiations. The newspapers of both capitals reflect this feeling.

No news has yet reached Vienna of the Austrian Consul Prochaska, at Pristina. The Serbian government has declined to comply with Austria's request to allow an Austrian representative to go to Pristina to make inquiries, and practically ignores Austria's protests on the subject.

There is a report that Scutari has fallen before the Montenegrin attack, but this is not confirmed.

Proof that the cholera has affected the Bulgarian army comes in a report that Dr. Roth, the noted German specialist, has been summoned to the Bulgarian headquarters to assist in stamping out the disease.

At the Tchataldja Front.

Observers who have been to the Turkish front agree that the capture of the Tchataldja lines must prove a task of tremendous difficulty. The days the Bulgarian troops were compelled to use for the bringing up of guns, ammunition and reinforcements were taken advantage of by the Turks to dig themselves into intrenchments and to place their guns in positions, thus giving themselves a distinct advantage over the attackers. The Turkish soldiers, too, who had been so shaken by their previous defeats, appear to have been steadied, and thus far have made a most determined stand.

On the opening day of the engagement the Bulgarian troops made their main attack to the east of Tchataldja, their object being to break through at the point where the railway to Constantinople makes a loop. The strong forts, the marshes and the guns of the Turkish warships had evidently discouraged them from making an attempt to turn either flank of the Turkish lines.

Should the Bulgarians be successful in their effort to break through the Turkish left centre Nazim Pacha's army will be pushed back to the northeast and its retirement upon the capital cut off.

The Turks seem to have no hope of rolling back the Bulgarian forces, but they still hope to succeed in holding the lines of Tchataldja.

Sortie at Adrianople.

The Turkish garrison of Adrianople lost six field guns and several thousands of their men were killed or wounded during a sortie from the fortress on Saturday, according to a special dispatch received here.

The Greek army is on its way to Yanina, the fortress in the southwestern portion of European Turkey, and the Greek fleet continues busy in the Aegean. It occupied yesterday the island of Leros.

Acting on the recommendation of Italy, the Austrian government is said to have modified its demands, and no longer objects to the construction of a railway from the Danube through Serbia to the Adriatic. She has also abandoned her scheme of a customs union with Serbia.

On the other hand, Great Britain, Russia and France are giving counsels of moderation and conciliation to Serbia. The latter still talks of taking one or more ports on the Adriatic.

Negotiations for Armistice.

While fighting is going on at Tchataldja the negotiations for an armistice have lost some of their interest but have not been forgotten by the belligerents. The Balkan allies continue to exchange views on the subject, and it is expected that their full terms will be submitted to Turkey in the course of a few days. It is stated that these will include a demand for the cession of all the Turkish territory down to the Ergene River and the payment of an indemnity of \$120,000,000.

At Constantinople everything is quiet, although the landing of larger detachments of marines and bluejackets than had been expected has caused some perturbation among the Turks. The most comprehensive measures have been taken for the protection of Pera, the foreign quarter, and on a signal which will be given in case of the outbreak of disorder the foreign marines and bluejackets will co-operate with the Turkish military police, which enjoys the confidence of the foreign embassies. The warships of the foreign fleets have been assigned to positions from which they can command the outlying parts of the city.

Terms of Peace Discussed.

According to the Sofia correspondent of "The Daily Mail," the Bulgarian Cabinet sat all day discussing the terms of peace to be offered to Turkey in the name of the Balkan League. Serbia insists on acquiring a part of the Albanian coast, including the port of Durazzo. There is reason to believe, adds the correspondent, that the allies will insist upon the cession of the whole of the conquered territory, including all of Albania. Serbia, at least, is most firmly resolved to possess Durazzo.

The correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph" at Scutari sends a series of dispatches, the latest of which is dated November 13, describing intermittent bombardments by the Montenegrins, which have killed numerous people and set fire to some buildings. He says that although the price of bread has risen considerably there were still at the time of telegraphing eight thousand bags of flour in the town. The difficulty, however, is the scarcity of fuel for baking, there being

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AUSTRIA ANGERED BY SERBIA

Indignity to Consul in Albania and Delay in Answering Note Embitters Dual Monarchy—Situation, Though Not Dangerous, Is Disquieting.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 18.—The relations between Austria and Serbia continue to arouse anxiety. A dispute which has arisen over the position of Austrian consuls in Albania is acting as an irritant, and the continued procrastination of the Belgrade government in answering the Austrian note, with reference to a demand for a port on the Adriatic and other matters, is not conducive to a pacific settlement.

Serbia flatly refuses to allow the consul at Pristina to resume communication with his government, and also declines to permit the Austrian official to proceed thither to make inquiries as to his position. Count Berchtold, in a speech to the delegations at Budapest, says he is pressing for the right to communicate with the diplomatic representative.

Feeling in the Dual Monarchy is already running high in consequence of earlier differences with Serbia, and

ling hardly any coal or wood left. The Governor has requisitioned all stocks of wood.

The correspondent supposes that the object of the Montenegrin bombardment is to induce the Turks to consume their ammunition. The Turkish commander, Riza Bey, however, is on the alert, and has given orders that shells must not be fired uselessly.

An Antivari dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph" reports that General Martinovich has occupied Alessio.

FORTRESS OF MONASTIR SURRENDERED TO SERBS

Turkey's Great Stronghold in Macedonia Yields to Serbians Aided by Greeks.

Belgrade, Nov. 18.—The Turkish fortress of Monastir surrendered this afternoon to the Serbian troops. Fifty thousand Turkish soldiers and three generals laid down their arms.

Monastir had been virtually surrounded by Serbian troops for several days, while Greek troops coming from the south have cut off their line of retreat to Ochrida. On Saturday the Serbian troops after desperate fighting throughout the day and night succeeded in capturing two important heights commanding the city. They then advanced through the morasses on to the inner fortifications, which surrendered to-day.

Monastir is the headquarters of the 6th Turkish Army Corps, commanded by Fethi Pacha, but many other Turkish troops fleeing from surrounding towns which had been captured by the Serbians concentrated there. Djavid Pacha, commander of the 7th Turkish Army Corps, went there with many of his soldiers after the fall of Uskub to the Serbians.

It was thought that the Turkish troops would be able to stand a long siege in Monastir, but it is evident that the army was totally disorganized and lacked provisions. Many of the soldiers were reservists, who had been only recently called back to the colors.

Monastir occupied an excellent position for defence. It is the market centre for the entire district and has a population of 45,000, composed of Serbians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Armenians, Greeks and Turks. The Christians number about half the inhabitants.

The possession of the heights commanding Monastir by the Serbian army under Crown Prince Alexander rendered the fortress untenable.

Fethi Pacha, former Turkish Minister to Belgrade, was one of the first to hand over his sword. At the beginning of the war he made the remark: "We will soon invite our friends to dinner in Belgrade."

The country around the fortress is a morass, and the attackers were frequently up to their knees in mud.

FIGHTING AT TCHATALDJA

Battle Resumed on Second Day—Turks Report Success.

Constantinople, Nov. 18.—The battle of Tchataldja was resumed this morning and was continued all day long. The firing was not heard in the city owing to the gale which blew to the westward. Correspondents were permitted to approach the lines on the Marmora side. The cannonading seemed much less in volume than on Sunday, but it is believed that there were more infantry attacks.

Mahmoud Mukhtar's division, it was learned, attacked the Bulgarians in the morning, throwing their formation into disorder and capturing several guns. The Turkish division, however, sustained heavy losses.

It was impossible to ascertain whether the Bulgarians were making any progress in attacking the lines, but it was certain from a survey of the several main roads that the Turks were not retreating.

A military attaché of one of the great powers made the statement that the attacks were not permitted to witness much of the action, but he saw something of yesterday's artillery duel, in which, he declared, the Bulgarians fired badly. They wasted about three hundred shells on a battery near him, and failed to injure a single man or gun. The attaché expressed the opinion that the Turks would hold the line successfully.

Evening reports were to the effect that the Bulgarian left wing had obtained a slight advantage in the day's fighting in the neighborhood of Derkos. The Turkish forces were deprived of the assistance of the fleet, owing to the high seas.

The infantry came more into use to-day, and it is said that the Turkish cavalry rendered effective services. The Turkish troops have set fire to the Istranda forest to prevent the Bulgarians from hiding there. An official

Austria is becoming greatly angered as a result of Serbia's attitude on the consular question. Austria is further embittered by reports regarding the manner in which the Serbians treated the Austrian Consulate when they entered Pristina.

The situation, perhaps, while perhaps not absolutely dangerous, is certainly disquieting.

Vienna, Nov. 18.—A Nish dispatch to the "Reichspost," giving incidents at Pristina, as described by an Albanian fugitive, says that Serbian soldiers forced the doors of the Austrian Consulate after threatening to bring up a gun and shell the building. The Serbians rushed in and found the courtyard filled with Albanian women and children who had taken refuge there. The Serbians cut down everyone, turning the courtyard of the consulate into a shambles. The soldiers then rushed upstairs to the consul's apartment and burst the door open. In the struggle, M. Prochaska, the consul, received a bayonet thrust.

communication advises the public to accept with reserve the unofficial news of the war published by the newspapers.

It is reported that the Young Turk, Talat Bey, has been liberated after an examination. Eight hundred wounded arrived here to-day.

BURNING VILLAGES MARK FIGHT AT TCHATALDJA

Bulgars Hold Courageously to Their Positions, Despite Galling Fire.

London, Nov. 19.—The correspondent of "The Times" with the Turks, giving further details of the battle along the Tchataldja line, says:

"The firing increased heavily toward 3 o'clock on Sunday, when the Bulgarian batteries three miles northeast of Tchataldja opened a continuous fire against the twin works of Hamidieh. Here the Bulgarian infantry had debouched into a plain and seized the village of Izzedin, from which they were driven by the Turkish artillery. Soon after the village burst into flames. The Turkish troops appeared to be easily holding the enemy at bay."

"On the immediate front the Turks had felt but slightly the Bulgarian pressure since noon, and through my glasses I could discover no sign that the Turkish reserves had left the positions they occupied in the morning. "The Bulgarian batteries, cleverly entrenched at the edge of the plain, had to bear the fire of the heavy guns of three warships booming broadsides from the sea. This fire was directed by signals from the hills. It seemed effective, but the Bulgarian artillerymen still courageously served their pieces."

"Thus the artillery combat ebbed and flowed till the sun went down in a crimson glow, amid a wet fog drawn up by the firing."

"Just before nightfall another vigorous duel between the Bulgarians and the Hamidieh works began. I thought for a moment that this hell of shrapnel bursts presaged an assault, but I was wrong, as with the setting of the sun all signs of the fight disappeared, save the flames of the burning villages, as though the battle was stopped by the touch of an electric button."

"Thus finished the first day of the Bulgarian preparation to discover a salient in the famous Tchataldja lines."

"The Bulgarian staff must have learned much, and certainly learned not to place too much confidence in the appreciation by amateur correspondents of the morale of the army lately in retreat, but now well established. It is impossible to say what is passing in other directions. Some of the troops are seeing the enemy for the first time. From what I have observed the Bulgarians made no headway here."

U. S. MARINES APART FROM THOSE OF EUROPE

Commander of the Scorpion Not Under Control of Foreign Ranking Officer.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Nov. 18.—It was stated at the State Department to-day that the eighty bluejackets landed at Constantinople from the United States station ship Scorpion yesterday were part of the two thousand men the diplomatic corps at the Turkish capital decided to use in the event of hostilities within the city. It is believed that the force will be adequate to afford the necessary protection until an additional force arrives. The reports to the State Department to-day indicated that Constantinople was practically quiet, but there was a possibility of more forces being landed.

The international fleet is prepared to extend protection on both sides of the Bosphorus from San Stefano to Buyukdere, and the feeling exists here that there is no cause for alarm. Plans have been perfected, it is understood, to guard every port and in the event of serious engagements to take the foreigners aboard the war vessels.

The State Department has made it clear that in landing sailors from the Scorpion on Turkish soil the United States has not departed from its traditional policy of avoiding any entangling alliances or interference with European politics. Therefore, the commander of the Scorpion is acting at the request of the American Ambassador in Constantinople, and is not under the control of any of the European naval officers, though most of these outrank him. By a common understanding, however, all of the various naval contingents now in Turkish waters are being disposed of according to a tacitly accepted plan, but each preserves its independence.

The United States Public Health Service is drawing lighter its lines of precaution on the Atlantic Coast because of the appearance of cholera in the zone of the Balkan war. While Surgeon General Blue does not regard the danger to the United States as grave as the present time, all

vessels from the Mediterranean will be rigidly inspected.

Vessels sailing for the United States by way of Naples will be examined at that port, where the American Public Health Service has a surgeon stationed. Vessels from ports of Turkey which do not touch Naples will be closely scrutinized upon their arrival in this country.

WARSHIPS OF EUROPE GUARD CONSTANTINOPLE

British Bluejackets Lent to American Embassy—Scorpion in Upper Bosphorus.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Nov. 19.—Detachments of bluejackets and marines from the international squadron landed at Constantinople early yesterday morning and occupied the embassies, consulates, postoffices, banks, hospitals and schools of the respective colonies. The landing, which attracted considerable attention from the public, was effected with perfect order. Crowds gathered in front of the embassies, scanning the sailors and the arms piled near the entrances.

As the United States guardship Scorpion had been assigned to the upper Bosphorus for duty, bluejackets from the British cruiser Weymouth were lent to guard the American Embassy, the armored cruisers Tennessee and Montana not being expected at Constantinople before the end of the month.

This step was not carried out at the request of the Turkish government or in consequence of any particular request.

The ambassadors on the spot came to the conclusion that the presence of a force on land would be desirable, after conferences on the situation. Down to the present no trouble has arisen in the capital, but each of the foreign warships has been allotted a specific position in the event of action becoming necessary to insure the safety of foreign residents.

"REICHSPOST" REPORTS ATROCITIES BY SERBS

Story of Women and Children Being Killed by Machine Guns at Pristina.

Vienna, Nov. 18.—The "Reichspost" publishes a dispatch from its war correspondent, who says he is informed by the fugitive Albanian leader, Koldibra, that the Serbian troops, after occupying Pristina, turned their machine guns on the inhabitants, killing 111 men, 35 women and ten children.

Koldibra also declared that the charge that the Serbians were fired on during their occupation of the town was false.

AUSTRIAN POLICY DEFINED

Triple Alliance Agreed Upon Autonomy of Albania.

Budapest, Nov. 18.—The Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Berchtold, in the course of the debate this afternoon on the budget of his ministry, reiterated Austria's policy with reference to the Balkan situation. He said that the changes wrought by the war obliged the government to concern itself with the effect those changes would have on the interests of the Dual Monarchy. The cabinets at Vienna and Rome, he declared, were agreed on the future autonomous position of Albania, adding: "Our policy, like that of Italy, is based on that principle."

He hoped that the pourparlers now proceeding would result in the speedy cessation of hostilities and the conclusion of peace. Regarding the trouble which has arisen through the alleged detention of Austrian consuls by Serbia and the denial of their right to communicate with their government, he said that the Serbian government had recently officially complained of the attitude of Consul Prochaska when Pristina was captured, and asked that he be replaced. To this a reply was sent, expressing readiness to inquire into the complaint and asking that an opportunity be afforded for direct communication with him.

The Serbian government replied that the military authorities objected to the dispatch of an Austro-Hungarian courier to Pristina. Negotiations to this point were still proceeding. Similar steps had been taken regarding the consul at Mitrovitz, who was deprived of liberty of action by the Serbian military authorities and returned to make a verbal report.

"It is probable," said the minister, "that Serbia will speedily comply with our demands, which from the viewpoint of international law are fully justified, but we shall continue to press energetically for the restoration of normal communication with our representatives."

FOR A CHINESE MONGOLIA

Army in Canton Prepares for Action—Boycott Decided Upon.

Canton, Nov. 18.—The army is preparing to proceed north to preserve Mongolia for the republic. The merchant militia will take the place of the regulars while the latter are away. The provisional assembly and the military council have decided to support the government in an effort to force Mongolia to remain in the union with the republic. The newspapers are already making appeals for war contributions. Commercial organizations have decided to boycott goods from countries supporting Mongolian independence.

London, Nov. 18.—Trouble has arisen over the recent convention between Russia and Mongolia, by which Russia reformed and guarantees the independence of Mongolia.

A mass meeting was held yesterday by 110 Mongol princes and chieftains in Peking, according to a dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph." They decided to repudiate absolutely the convention signed by Russia and Mongolia at Ula, the Mongolian capital, and resolved to ask President Yuan Shih-kai to afford military protection to those Mongolians willing to join the Chinese Republic.

The advisory council of the President induced the Mongolian princes' resolution, and 4,500 troops belonging to the northern army were placed under orders to proceed to the Mongolian frontier. A number of battalions have left by train for the city of Kai-feng, half of which is Mongol and half Chinese.

NEW MURDER CLEWS

Detectives Expect Arrests in Trunk Mystery Any Time.

NOT "WHITE SLAVE" CASE

Believed That Police of Buffalo May Find the Persons Wanted Here.

Evidence which tends to eliminate the probability of a double murder and also to disprove the suspected connection of the case with the "white slave" traffic was turned over to Commissioner Dougherty yesterday by detectives working on the week-old trunk murder mystery.

The police are now confident that not only the death of Carmelina Geraci in the house at No. 315 East 40th street have no relation with that of Jennie Cavallieri, but also that the woman's fifteen-year-old daughter, whose sudden disappearance suggested the possibility that she was a second victim, is now alive and may be found at any hour.

The trail of Lombardi, the girl and Succicchio, the occupants of the 40th street flat at the time of the murder, led out of town yesterday. Commissioner Dougherty expressed his belief that the trio, who until recently had been seen about the Italian quarter of the East Side, had gone outside the city, and that his men would soon know their whereabouts.

The theory that the Geraci woman was poisoned and that after she had become unconscious wire nails were driven into her head, causing her death, is one which the detectives are inclined to scout. The blood stained nails found in the deserted flat gave rise to the suspicion, but it is regarded as much more probable that she was struck down with some heavy instrument.

No attempt was made yesterday to photograph the flat in 40th street. The police continued their guard of the apartment, but will probably be relieved to-day, when photographs will be made under Inspector Faurot's direction. The flat is in the same condition in which it was found following the flight of its tenants.

While detectives working up the local end of the case have been compelled to give up their belief in the "white slave" feature of the murder, Commissioner Dougherty is by no means neglecting the possibility that the Bridgeport murder and that of a week ago are closely connected.

Norman C. Beers, the prosecuting attorney at Danbury, Conn., who has volunteered his services toward the solution of the trunk mystery, was closely connected with the "white slave" investigation which was followed by the murder of the Cavallieri woman. He says that there are features of the present case which incline him to the belief that the Geraci murder was premeditated.

Rumors of the activity of the Buffalo police, acting upon instructions from the local department, suggested early this morning the possibility that the three companions of the dead Geraci woman had been seen there. Commissioner Dougherty did not deny that his men had been in communication with the police there.

South Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 18.—That the body of Torrid Geraci, the pretty daughter of the woman found murdered in the Gilbert & Bennett mill pond in Georgetown on Saturday, November 9, was burned with the checkerboard trunk in the thick woods a mile from the "Yellow House" is the opinion of the state police, who have been working on the matter since Lester Olmstead, of Ridgefield, stumbled on the gruesome funeral pyre while chasing a rabbit last Friday. The odor of kerosene was very noticeable about the spot where the tin frame of the trunk was found.

The only things left within the trunk were the metal buttons from the victim's coat, the steels of her corsets, the wire with which she was tied, a safety pin and a part of one heel. The fire from the wooden trunk would scarcely have burned the clothes and other articles, yet so much oil was used that the detectives have found that the ground around the spot is still soaked with it.

ASQUITH HAS HIS WAY

Commons Reverses Vote on Banbury Amendment.

London, Nov. 18.—An amicable arrangement of the Home Rule quarrel in the House of Commons was brought about to-day, when the dispute as to the government method of procedure which led to such disorder last week was settled. The government announced this afternoon its intention of reaching the end it desired by a more roundabout means, and the Unionists, having made good their demand for the observance of precedent, raised no objection.

Premier Asquith attributed his change of mind "partly to repugnance at a possible recurrence of disorder and partly to a desire not to ignore the appeal of the chair."

The House of Commons then, on the motion of the Premier, negatived its original financial resolution, as amended in committee, on the motion of Sir Frederick Banbury. Another resolution will be substituted for it.

The net result of the squabble will be to delay the progress of the Home Rule bill for ten days.

SIMMONS NEW ADJUTANT

Appointed to Succeed Lieutenant Colonel Walton.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Albany, Nov. 18.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Simmons, assistant adjutant general of the state, has been named to succeed Lieutenant Colonel Romulus F. Walton, who was adjutant general to Major General John F. O'Ryan, and was rendered supernumerary by Governor Dix simultaneously with Major General O'Ryan.

It was also said to-day that Major Percy E. Nagle, of the subsistence department of the 1st Brigade, New York, had been appointed Assistant Adjutant General to take the place of Colonel Simmons at the division headquarters in Albany. This, however, was denied by Governor Dix.

It is also reported that Lieutenant Colonel Eugene W. Lucas, chief engineer of the division staff, will be appointed adjutant general or major general by Governor Sulzer. Colonel Lucas is a graduate of West Point and is a medal of honor man.

GREEK FLAG ON KASSANDRA

Athens, Nov. 18.—Major Zachas sends the following telegram: "After landing in Kassandra I expelled the Turkish authorities and hoisted the Greek flag over a dozen villages of the peninsula. The inhabitants were wild with joy. I am marching toward the villages beyond the Kassandra Peninsula, and have occupied the towns of Polygyros and Savdos."

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